

Kentucky



Gazette.

No. 19.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1835.

Vol. 50

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.

THESE EMPORIUMS are receiving and opening a great variety of FINE AND COMMON WARE of every description. The public are so well informed of their Establishment, that it is only necessary to say, they always intend to keep on hand an assortment superior to any in the Western States, and inferior to few in the Eastern cities. Persons commencing housekeeping, tavern-keepers and others can also be furnished with Japaned, Britannia, and Plated Ware, viz: Waiters, Tea Trays, Brass and Plated Castors, Candle sticks, Snuffers and Trays; LAMPS of various kind, and many other articles, useful and ornamental.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, March 28, 1835.—12-1f



THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., HAVE paid with in a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue

RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms. E. K. SAYRE, Corner Short et al. & Jordan's Row. Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-1y

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS FOR 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles; all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.

JAS. G. McKINNEY.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—15-3m
N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.

NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the Market-house, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of GROCERIES, and will continue to keep for sale all articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will be happy to receive Country Produce, such as Meat, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he will be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-1f

BLUE LICK WATER.



A FEW Barrels received this day, at Bradford's Auction Store; where the article will be constantly kept during the season.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-3t

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held in this city, on the 27th of April, 1835, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in scaling and reducing subscriptions of Stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Commissioners will regard all the Stock subscribed and held for the benefit of and in trust for an individual, as the subscription of that individual.

2. Resolved, That every subscriber satisfying the Commissioners by affidavit that the stock subscribed in his own name, was subscribed bona fide for his own use and not in trust for others, shall be exempt from scaling, unless it shall appear by like affidavits that more than 10,000 shares of stock have been so subscribed and held, and then the excess of such bona fide subscriptions shall be deducted from the largest, as provided in the charter.

3. Resolved, That all persons making it appear by affidavits that the stock subscribed in the names of others, was subscribed and held for their use and benefit, shall be admitted to the benefit of the second resolution as to the aggregate of such stock, and scaled and reduced according to its provisions.

4. Resolved, That in case of the absence of the real owner of the stock, the affidavit of his agent, attorney or friend shall be received.

5. Resolved, That in the event of it not appearing by affidavit as above provided, that 10,000 shares are bona fide subscribed, then the balance to be made up from the Stock about which no affidavits shall have been presented and scaled, such Stock the subscription by one individual as agent or attorney for others, shall be considered in the aggregate as the subscription of said agent or attorney for his own use, and reduced accordingly, unless it be made appear otherwise by affidavit as above provided.

6. Resolved, That the Commissioners will proceed on the 1st of Monday in June next in Lexington to examine the Books of subscription of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and if necessary, to scale and reduce the subscriptions.

7. Resolved, That the first election of Directors of said Bank be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, on the 17th day of June, 1835.

8. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in all the newspapers of Kentucky, and copies of them forwarded by the chairman to the Commissioners at all the points of subscription of stock.

JOHN W. HUNT, Chairman.

J. A. GRINSTEAD, Clerk.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—17-1t&17th Rule

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Fayette Cotton Factory, on the 15th inst. A SMALL IRON GREY MARE, 4 years old last spring; two white saddle marks on the back, near the kidneys; shod before; no other marks recollected. Any person delivering the above mare to me at the Factory, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid.

ARTHUR B. CUNNINGHAM.

April 25, 1835.—17-3t

SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

We congratulate the friends of the Church, at Bordentown, in the success which has crowned their laudable efforts in the cause of sound education. The Rev. SAMUEL EWING ARNOLD, whose advertisement will be in our next, has established a high reputation, as a teacher, during his connection, as Principal, with the Academy at Freehold. His papers, which have been submitted to us, including testimonials from Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, from the President and Vice-President of King's College, Windsor, and from the Trustees of the School, over which he presided in that province before his coming to New Jersey, are of the most honorable character. An intimate personal acquaintance with him gives us the highest confidence in his fidelity and success. We know of no place more desirable as a residence for children, than Bordentown; and we commend the School, under Mr. Arnold's direction, to the most liberal patronage.—Ed. Missionary.

BORDENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE central position of Bordentown, its singular salubrity, and its facility of access from the principal cities in the Union, have long marked it out as a most eligible location for seminaries of learning. For the information of those who have not visited this town, the following extract from the Right Rev. Bishop Dean's last conventional address, is here inserted:—"There is certainly no place in the whole country, better fitted for the establishment and support of schools and seminaries of learning, than Bordentown. Most beautiful for situation, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Delaware, and accessible twice in every day from New York, and from Philadelphia, the ground has but to be broken to ensure the most abundant harvest." The Reverend Mr. Arnold, A. M. of the University of Windsor, (Nova Scotia,) respectfully announces to the public, that arrangements have lately been completed for the establishment of a boarding, and day school here, which, (God willing,) will be ready for the reception of pupils on the first day of May. The building which has been procured for the purposes of the school, is situated near the bank of the Delaware, more than sixty feet above the surface of the water, surrounded by a beautiful and convenient area for gymnastic exercises, and commanding an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country, which, in beauty, richness, and variety of scenery is not surpassed in any America. The school rooms are large and commodious, and the dormitories, which are spacious and airy, are sufficiently numerous to contain a hundred boarders. The whole establishment is every way adapted to its destined purpose. Mr. Arnold is happy in having in a member of his own family, a lady who has been long accustomed to the domestic care of youth, and who, from her amiable character and mild disposition, is peculiarly qualified for this office, while her natural talents and fondness for children, will lead her, almost spontaneously, to use every means to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the pupils. The most able and accomplished teachers will be employed to instruct in the various branches of useful and ornamental knowledge; nor will the morals of the pupils fail to receive that watchful attention which is due to their paramount importance—for "what is good learning without good morals?" The system of government will be mild and parental, but sufficiently energetic to preserve perfect order and regularity. If any pupil shall be found irreclaimable by arguments of reason or moderate correction, to avoid the infection of a vicious example, notice will immediately be given to his parents of the necessity for his removal from the school. There will be two vacations in each year, the first of four weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October, the second, of the last two weeks in April. It is not deemed necessary to enter here into a more minute detail of the prospective operations of the school, nor to enumerate specifically the subjects, which will on different occasions and at various periods occupy the attention of teachers or pupils much less is it thought expedient to call the public attention to any peculiar talents which Mr. A. may think himself to possess for developing and cultivating the talent faculties of the youthful mind. After all that can be said, the public confidence or rejection must depend on the teacher's success. Mr. Arnold has leave to refer to the gentlemen whose names are annexed; and who, either from personal knowledge, authentic comments, or credible report from others, are qualified to give information of the result of his former experiments in teaching, both in the United States and British America.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance, \$150.
Boarding including board, lodging and washing.
Tuition, the ordinary branches of an English and Classical education.

Instruction in Foreign Languages, and in the branches of ornamental knowledge, at the usual prices.

Each pupil will be expected to furnish his own cot, mattress, bedding, and towels.

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D. Bishop of New Jersey.

Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York.

Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

Rev. W. Barrien, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y.

Rev. M. H. Henderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Philadelphia.

General Wall, Burlington.

D. B. Ryall, Esq., Freehold N. J.

John L. McKnight, Esq.; W. W. Norcross, Esq.; Capt. McCall, Dr. Dubarry, and Capt. Shippen, Bordentown.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this institution commences on the 1st of May. In addition to the present Faculty, the Trustees have secured the services of Mr. S. G. Mullins, of Garrard Co., an able and efficient Teacher, both in the Classical and Mathematical Departments. From the assistance thus rendered, the present Faculty will have a better opportunity of attending to the higher classics and the sciences.

During the Summer Session, the Professors remain nine hours a day in their Recitation rooms with the students.

A "Weekly Report" is issued every Saturday morning, giving a correct account of the Progress, the moral deportment, the absence and the late attendance of each student in the Institution during the week. Each Parent and each Guardian receives a copy of this report.

Civil Engineering is taught by the Professor of Mathematics in this institution (educated at West Point) in addition to all the branches taught in any College in the West.

Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. &c. complete.

Boarding \$1 50 a week in the country—\$2 a week in town—every thing furnished.

Tuition, including the use of Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. \$20 in advance.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration from South Carolina has been greater, we venture to assert, within the last three or four years, than was ever before witnessed in this vast Republic; and the current is still moving. Within the reach of our observation, a considerable number of respectable and wealthy inhabitants have left almost every neighborhood, for Alabama, or the "far West," and hundreds are now making preparation to remove in the course of the ensuing fall and winter. Large numbers have left this and the adjoining districts; and we are informed that all other parts of the State are similarly situated. If things continue in this manner a few years more, the State will, in a measure, be depopulated. Property, to the amount of several millions, has already been removed, and many thousands of the inhabitants have gone with it.

What is the cause of all this emigration? No doubt many, of all parties, have left on account of the political excitement which has existed here for the last four or five years; and the balance have gone because their lands are worn out, and consequently become unproductive. Are there no means of remedying these evils, from which our inhabitants seem to be fleeing as from the plague?

The first cause we see no probability of eradicating from the State at present—for we are told, that the party in power will throw off the shackles of Government the first opportunity that offers—and who, that has any thing at all at stake, wishes to risk his family and property in a country, whilst it is threatened with revolution, and a continual and angry turmoil is kept alive, when he can go elsewhere and live in peace and safety? Let the rulers of our once happy State look to these matters before it is too late—if that period has not already arrived.

From the N. H. Patriot.

ANSWER TO SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.

It would be difficult to point out in the whole range of history a single transaction, all the circumstances under which it occurred considered, more unprovokedly atrocious, wicked and brutal, than the wanton and ruthless destruction of the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown, Mass., on the night of the 11th of August last. The first news of that outrageous enormity justly filled every bosom, not absolutely callous to a sense of the rights and properties of civilized life, with the most unqualified detestation for the perpetrators of the infernal tragedy; and for the honor of humanity we hope subsequent reflection has not diminished, in any virtuous, unprejudiced mind, the horror first spontaneously begotten. "Arson, robbery, sacrilege, murder," perpetrated with the most shameless recklessness, the most brutal indifference and the most fiendlike deliberation—"ought never, can never admit of palliation or excuse. That in a country, distinguished all the world over for the intelligence of its people, the very existence of whose institutions is based on the general education of its citizens, eight defenceless and unoffending ladies employed exclusively in instructing the rising generation and worshipping their God, with forty-seven helpless female children confided to their care by the first families in the vicinity, for the sole purpose of acquiring useful knowledge, should be assailed and driven from their beds at midnight by the hideous yells, the stones, brick-bats and other missiles of an infuriated mob, and be doomed immediately after to behold the conflagration of the home from which they were forced by the torches of the incendiary ruffians who had broken their slumbers—was an event that by all ordinary calculation must forever have warranted apologetics. We are no believers in total depravity; but we know not where the advocates of that doctrine could find a better illustration of its truth, than in the conduct of an individual who could calmly and soberly apologise for the burning of the Convent. Yet, in the author of the "Six Months," and the nameless cabal who assume the parentage of the introduction of that work, such apologists have appeared. They have not dared openly and avowedly to come forward in justification of the diabolical robbery and midnight burnings of the rioters; but they have done what is fraught with infinitely more mischief than a frankly attempted justification would have been. The good sense of the community would have condemned and revolted at such an effort, as too gross and palpable a violation of justice and decency to be for a moment tolerated, but by a hypocritical cant of Godliness, a pretended zeal for the cause of pure Christianity, by false charges against the character and practices of the Ursuline sisters as well as the professors of the same faith generally, by an artfully woven tissue of falsehoods, misrepresentations and perversions, put forth with much affected candor as a defence of assailed innocence, they have hoped, we trust vainly, to accomplish a double object to reconcile

the public to the nefarious crimes of the 11th of August, and, by imposing on the credulity of the ignorant and bigotted, excite an unrelenting, uncompromising spirit of hostility and persecution against the whole Catholic sect. To expose the iniquities of this plot, and hold its projectors and abettors up to the indignation and scorn they merit, is the design of the Lady Superior's "Answer," with the "Preliminary Remarks." To our mind, as we said last week, they have completely succeeded in establishing the falsity, business and duplicity of Miss Reed's publication and its authors; and we are confident those of our readers who peruse both productions will coincide in this opinion.

There is not an assertion of any consequence from the beginning to the end of the "Six Months," which is not effectually and substantially disproved, and this too, by testimony not exclusively Catholic. Whenever the alleged facts were within the knowledge of Protestants, they are almost uniformly shown to be without even the shadow of foundation. Miss Reed is proved, by her own statements in her late work, to have erred, only in the slight period of one month and five days, in stating the time when she entered the establishment at Mount Benedict; she fixing it the 6th of August, when in fact it was the 11th of September. Instead of carrying to the nunnery a large quantity of "jewelry" and "ten silk dresses," she is shown to have been in such indigent circumstances as to be compelled after the death of her mother, to go out to service in the neighboring families, and, even when admitted to the Convent, to have applied to be admitted as a servant and been refused on account of apparent ill health. Instead of being received by the Ursulines as a candidate for the sisterhood, she became an inmate of the institution merely as a charity pupil to remain six months, when it was hoped she might be qualified to earn a subsistence by teaching a small school; and, when she requested to be permitted to stay longer and take the veil, such were her idle, inattentive habits, and such her incapacity for usefulness, that her request was unequivocally refused. After her clandestine departure from among them, she occupied herself in retailing scandal against those who had sheltered, clothed, fed and instructed her, and in composing her "Narrative;" and was more or less busy in the work of slander and detraction until the Convent was demolished. There can be little doubt that her charges and insinuations, the most heinous of which are suppressed in her book, were the great causes of that excitement against the establishment which ended in its destruction. She doubtless found fit held-mates for the circulation of her calumnious stories in that little knot of intolerant fanatics, who have aided her in issuing them in a tangible shape; and their joint exertions were sufficient to produce the result so disgraceful to the hundred thousand inhabitants in full view of the scene. Finding the tide was beginning to return upon them, and that the Catholics were only renewing their strength after all their efforts to injure and destroy they deemed it best to make Miss Reed the instrument of palming off upon the credulous and unwary the most contemptible falsehoods and ridiculous absurdities for truth. But, unless we greatly mistake, the authors of this base attempt at fraud and imposition will forever hereafter regret their proceedings.

We felt bound to say thus much upon a subject in which we take no particular interest, except as the friends of religious toleration and liberty of conscience. Justice to a large and fast increasing denomination of Christians demanded an expression of our views, in relation to what we consider an unjustifiable and unfair attack upon their reputation. We have no partiality or hatred for the Catholics, and should dread their or any other sects obtaining the ascendancy over all others, as the base of civil and religious freedom. Should any party of professing Christians in this country ever so increase in numbers and power as to wield the destinies of the nation, to unite Church and state, our republican institutions will not long survive the union. But, if so much danger is to be apprehended from the progress of Romanism as many predict, we can inform them that bold denunciations, unfounded libels and wholesale calumnies, are not the proper measures to check it. Let correct information be diffused, let the evil tendencies of the system, whatever they are, be exposed; let its doctrines and precepts be brought to the test of right reason and logical argument; but, above all, let well directed moral training be substituted for the present method of misdirected religious instruction—let the infant be taught the knowledge of Deity and his attributes, with his own nature and capabilities, with his duties to God, to mankind and himself, instead of being as now imbued chiefly with the principles of bitter sectarianism—let him be accustomed to judge of Christian character by its fruits, to regard men as good or bad according as their

deeds may be, and not as they chance to possess this or that *ism*, or belong to one or another church—let these things be done as they should be, and, *must be*, ere the blessings of the Gospel can be fully realized, and few fears need be entertained of the ultimate triumph of Catholicism or any other one exclusive sect in the United States.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF NULLIFICATION.

The restless ambition—the untiring industry—the revolutionary faculties, as well as feelings, which characterize Mr. Calhoun & his immediate friends, Messrs. McDuffie, Hamilton, Hayne, and Preston, never permit any opportunity to pass which can be made productive of public excitement—especially in the South. These discontented spirits are unfortunately located in a State in which the parish system of elections, like the rotten borough system in England, puts the power of the State in the hands of a minority—and the Legislature elected by this minority, has full power over the constitution. The Government is therefore a minority Government. The active aristocracy, when once in possession of the Legislature, which they may obtain without the consent of a majority of the People, is in fact the sovereign power of the State. Hence it is that we hear so much of STATE SOVEREIGNTY from Mr. Calhoun and his junta. It is because they compose the State. Their will can at any time alter the constitution—impose test oaths—command all the means of the Treasury—raise an army by conscription. By these means they have absolutely subdued the spirit of a majority of the People in South Carolina,—having first driven the greater portion of those who would not submit to their tyranny, to other States, to seek safety and repose. We give an article in another column, from a South Carolina print, which alludes with much sensibility to the subject, under the head of Emigration.

It is apparent, however, that Mr. Calhoun and his junta are resolved not to lose their Subjects by this sort of expatriation. They mean, like the Arabian prophet, to propagate their principles beyond the desert. Hence their new alliance with Mr. Speaker Bell, of Tennessee, under the shadow of Judge White's name. The object of these confederates is to build up a Southern party on sectional considerations solely, and produce such difficulties between the slave holding and non slave-holding States, upon the question of slavery, and its concomitant interests, as shall rend the Union. The politicians engaged in this scheme, doubtless look to a Southern Government, upon the consolidation principles of Mr. McDuffie's celebrated pamphlet, as the grand consummation. But they have, in all likelihood, an intermediate alternative to satisfy their ambition, which they hope to accomplish by building up a Southern party under the auspices of Judge White, upon a sectional, or, as the Mercury calls it, "geographical view" of politics. By embodying the South under Judge White, it is supposed by the Machiavels who use his name, that it will become a political capital to be employed in the sort of traffic which, on one occasion, made the Presidency, and the secondary stations in the Administration, the subject of contract in the House of Representatives. If the Northern allies of the Southern Whigs, should not, however, bring sufficient strength to the common stock to enable the coalition to dispose of the Chief Magistracy, then the Nullifiers will look to the accomplishment of their great object—the dissolution of the Union—and the building up a power of their own in the South.

There never was a better selection of a candidate to subserve their purposes, than Judge White. His position in the South-west—being born a native of North Carolina—living in contiguity to Republican Virginia—are all circumstances well calculated to gather round him from local considerations the support of a portion of the purest, most unsuspected, and unsuspecting Republicans of our country. Judge White himself having taken the complexion of his politics from the atmosphere in which he resides, will himself be the least liable to suspicion of any other man, and will be able better than any other, to bear up under the impression which his recent associations are so well calculated to make. Then his friendship of old standing for the President, the great favorite of the region in which he lives, and the great head of the Republican party of the Union, will be used as arguments to persuade multitudes that Judge White has not abandoned him to subserve the cause of those who are disaffected to our institutions, and at open war with the Democracy of the Union.

To a party which can alone succeed by practising the grossest deceptions on the people beyond the malaria the South Carolina, these were strong recommendations to induce the adoption of Judge White's name, as one on which the Nullifiers might most successfully rally their Southern party. His age, too, was a strong circumstance in favor of the designs of Messrs. Calhoun and Bell. After having lent himself to their object, he will,

from his advanced years, soon be out of the way of their ambition. They do not look for success in their first attempt. Judge White is intended but as the pioneer. When he shall have once embodied a considerable force, opened the way, and sacrificed himself on the first attack upon the Democracy of the Union, then the desperado spirits who now follow, will take the lead, and seize upon the discontents upon the defeat of the South, in the person of Judge White, to give a new direction to the zeal of the Southern party, rallied under his standard.

In another paper we will show, from the tone of the South Carolina prints that of we do not mistake the design contemplated in the adoption of Judge White as the candidate of the Nullifiers.

A WEDDING.

The bride turned a little pale, and then a little flushed, and at last had just the right quantity of bright becoming color, and almost shed a tear, but not quite, for a smile came instead, and chased it away. The bridegroom was warned not to forget the ring, and all were assembled around the altar. "I will," was uttered in a clear, low voice, and the new name written—Sophy Grey was Sophy Grey no more; and she turned her bright face to be looked on, and loved, and admired by the crowd of relations and friends surrounding her; and they thought that Sophy Stockton was still dearer and prettier than even Sophy Grey had been; and then the carriage was entered, and the house was reached. Sophy walked into her father's house, her childhood's home, her home no longer—and the bridal dress was changed, and the travelling dress took its place, and all crowded around her—her father, the mother, the sister, the brothers, all crowded round her to say good-bye, to look and look on that dear face once more, to feel that her fate was sealed, to pray that it might be a happy one—to think that she was going away, away from home, away with a stranger! and tears and smiles were mingled, and fond looks and long embraces, and a father's mingled tear of joy and sorrow was on her cheek, and the sister's tear, that vainly tried to be a smile, and the mother's sobs—and Sophy Grey left her father's house, left it with the bright beam of joy and hope upon her brow, and in another moment the carriage door was closed, the last good-bye uttered—and Sophy was gone.

Oh! how melancholy! how lonely does the house appear, where but a moment before all had been interest and hurry! Who has not experienced the deserted sensation, when those we have been accustomed to see are gone—when the agitation, the interest at parting, is over—the forlorn, empty look of the room—the work box, the drawing materials, the music, all gone—or perhaps one single thing left to remind us how all was—a flower, perhaps, that had been gathered and cast aside—the cover of a letter which had been scribbled over in the forgetfulness of the happy conversation.—U. S. Gaz.

COURT EXCHANGE

COFFEE HOUSE.

JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this Establishment is now in complete operation, and gentlemen can be furnished with private Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers upon the shortest notice, and with all the luxuries which the market may afford. Preparations have been made to keep on hand an extensive supply of Fresh and Pickled Oysters, during the approaching season. The bar is stocked with the choicest Liquors, and will, at all times, be supplied with Melroe's best Beer, &c. The proprietors intend to spare neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of public patronage; and as his whole attention will be devoted to the business, he hopes a continuance of their liberality.

A reading-room is attached, where will be kept on file, the different papers of the city, together with the Louisville Price Current, where merchants can have an opportunity of receiving such information as may be required. Several literary papers will shortly be added.

Oct. 1, 1834.—29.—1f

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

MAISON COUNTY.—BOARD OF COUNTY POLICE, March Term, 1835.

THE Board of Police for the county of Madison and State of Mississippi, will receive sealed proposals at the Clerk's Office in Canton, for the building of a COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, for said county, until the first Monday in June next. The buildings are to be built and finished according to the plan and specifications for the same on file in the Clerk's Office, at Canton. The buildings will be required to be completed by the first day of November, 1837. The proposals will be required to be made separate for the Court House and Jail. The sum of from two to four thousand dollars can be advanced to the contractor or contractors; and the balance of the money will be paid from time to time, as the work progresses. By order of the Board,

A Copy attested,

17-3t SAM'L D. LIVINGSTON, CLK.

\$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him on Thursday night last, A HORSE, STUD COLT, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, with two or three white feet, and has been shod and one of the shoes before is off. He is of the Koscusko stock, and resembles the breed—his make is long, with an injury or snag on one of his thighs which would prevent him from going far at this time. I will reward any person liberally who will restore the horse, and give \$20 for the apprehension of the thief. JNO. TRIMBLE.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-3t

GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject of the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—We cheerfully give place to the following communication as expressing our own sentiments. Although we have carefully abstained from expressing an opinion upon the subject of the Vice Presidency, we have for some time looked to Col. Johnson as the individual on whom the nomination to the second office would fall. He is emphatically the favorite of the whole West, and here in New England no man stands higher in the love and confidence of the democratic party. Having no private or sectional feelings to gratify, we look upon the nomination of Col. Johnson, as admirably calculated to satisfy the republicans of the whole country—to give strength to the republican ticket, and insure success to the democratic cause. Besides, something is due to the young, the growing, the patriot West. The North and the South, have each in turn been honored with these high offices, and it is no more than reasonable that the West, in her turn, should be gratified; especially as she presents a candidate as well qualified, and certainly as acceptable to the democratic party as can be presented from any other quarter.

From the N. H. Patriot.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The distinguished gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, is connected with many interesting and important events in our country's history both in peace and war. He commenced his political career in Congress in 1807, when the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake so justly excited the indignation of the American people. When the war question stirred the patriotism of the nation, we find him imparting energy to it in the councils of the republic, and sustaining with his undivided efforts the measures called for at that important period. No sooner was the banner of resistance unfurled, than we find him rallying under it in the field; landing on to battle and victory a corps of the lovers of freedom, raised by his own personal exertions. The Thames will cease to flow before the prowess he displayed on its borders will be forgotten; while history lasts, his exploits in that bloody scene will be gratefully remembered.

With almost all the great questions of the nation, Col. Johnson is in some way or other identified. He was never known to "dodge" or bolt—but with that calm fearlessness which is ever the characteristic of noble minds, we have seen him meet danger and sustain himself with power and energy that has made him to be respected by all. At one time we find him advocating the war; at another—even before the ink was dry that recorded his vote upon that great and trying occasion, we see him in the field freely pouring out his blood, in proof of the sincerity of his conviction of its justice. When the enemies of liberty in Congress attempted to tear the laurel wreath from the brows of the immortal Jackson, on the Seminole question, Col. Johnson threw himself into the front rank of his brave defenders and came off victorious. Then again in the councils of the nation we hear him raising his voice as the advocate of the freedom of the American citizen from the barbarous liability of imprisonment for debt; and then we behold him devoting his whole powers in vindicating the freedom of the mind in matters of religion. The Sunday Mail Question was borne before the councils of the nation with a front so imposing as to appal any but the stoutest heart. To meet it required a degree of moral courage which few possess; and to oppose it an exertion of his faculty which is rarely made or attempted. Col. Johnson, standing as he did, as chairman of the committee, first in the Senate, and then in the House of Representatives, was destined to combat this appalling power in attempting to procure legal enactments for the binding of men's consciences. He saw memorial after memorial—yard after yard was unrolled, but he stood firm as a rock in the midst of the ocean. Twice has he met the most imposing and powerful combination that was ever entered into in this country, and twice has he successfully and triumphantly sustained the principles of freedom and the rights of man. Posterity will vie with the present generation in honoring him who had nerve, and head, and heart sufficient to resist and overcome the imminent dangers of that alarming period.

I have no intention of writing an eulogy upon Col. Johnson; but as he will probably be nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; I merely wish to allow his public acts and services to stand as pillars of his greatness. In him we find all that can make man honored and beloved. Who has ever exceeded him in noble or generous actions?—in all the relations of friends and neighbors? Who like him goes about finding who has need, and then engages in relieving their distress?

Who of all the men in this country is more plain in his manners, more affable in his intercourse with society? Whose heart swells quicker at a tale of woe, and whose eye flashes so keenly and so terribly when the innocent are oppressed?

This great nation of freemen will do justice to this favorite of the West. He stands before this great people as the able and efficient advocate of Universal Education; the liberty of speech and of the press; the rights of conscience, and the accountability of public agents; and he will be remembered with gratitude in the day when their strength is called forth.

JOHN LANGDON.

From the Globe.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

In this day's paper will be found additional returns from Virginia, which, although not complete, give assurance that all yet to come, can only serve to extend the conquests of the Republicans, already great beyond expectation. The result shows with how much confidence the good sense of an intelligent people may be relied on, to detect and defeat all the deceptions and intrigues and combinations of sinister politicians. The people of Virginia have recently been plied by every sort of chicanery. Mr. Leigh and his Order of adroit Loyola aristocrats, have played the part of demagogues for the last two years. Calhoun's school of nullification disciples have invaded the Old Dominion on all sides, and displayed the zeal of apostles in the propagation of their new doctrines. The old time Federalists have most eagerly united with this party, as tending, by its revolutionary movements, to unsettle things as to furnish a strong probability of a restoration of high-toned Federalism, or a strong Government, to take care of the general welfare. In this last class of laborers in the late election, all Mr. Clay's and the Bank's friends were embraced. All the active, the vigilant, the eloquent, and the moneyed, of these various interests, obtained, in the Hon. Hugh L. White, an admirable pivot to work their lever upon.

In their late attempt to overthrow the republican party and principles. With one unanimous voice, and with his own consent, all these various and adverse factions rallied under his name, to put down forever, in Virginia, the fundamental principle of the Democracy, and of Representative Government—the right of Instruction. This at once unmasked the whole coalition of pretended patriots. Their excessive sensibility for State Rights was understood when it was discovered, that the real object of their efforts was to enable such personages as Leigh, Southard, Mangum, Black, Moore, and Pointexter, to put down the will of their respective States, treat their instructions with contempt, and set them at defiance. Their love of liberty and popular rights was made manifest, when it was perceived that they were anxiously striving to set up over the Government of the People, that of a vast moneyed corporation, allied with the great capitalists abroad, who hold the monarchies of Europe bound in their fetters of gold and silver; and were ready to commit the currency—the commerce and credit of the country—to the tender mercies of the great league of bankers. Their professions of philanthropy—of patriotism—of high minded and honorable sentiment—were fully explained by the fraudulent panic, in which the virtuous political leaders of every section of the coalition employed every species of the lowest trickery—impudence which would disgrace the most venal of the stock-jobbing crew—in the effort to create universal distrust for the purpose of breaking the local Banks—of throwing the loss of their depreciated paper on the community—of producing general distress and bankruptcy—and finally closing the scene with the sacrifice of thousands of well-doing citizens in the consummation of their double conspiracy of the Bank, and the interests of avarice on one hand—the Presidential prospects, and the interests of ambition on the other.

We rejoice to see that the confiding, the forbearing, the patient, and indulgent People of the good Old Dominion—the land of so many illustrious patriots—have at length put forth their wonted energy. They have roused themselves, after much endurance, and vindicated their character for intelligence and republican firmness by stripping those who have strutted about in the habiliments of her patriots, in a sort of masquerade, and hissing them from the stage. What a corps of mock Jefferson's she has dismissed from her service in the late elections! Gen. Gordon, for one, in sight of Monticello, proclaiming Nullification and Secession, for the doctrines of the Founder of our Independence and our Union—planting the briars of an ultra Federalist—seeking revolution through Nullification—upon the grave of the Patriarch of Democracy, who made its strength the very bond of our Union and the bulwark of State Rights. This gentleman, with all his pretensions to Patrick Henry's eloquence, and Jefferson's Republicanism, and Calhoun's patriotism, (heaven save the mark!) is doomed to inculcate White Whiggism in a private capacity. The loss of his labors in Congress will be greatly felt, we must do him the justice to say, by every branch of the coalition, East, West, South, and Southwest.

The people of this district have given proof, not only in the Congressional result, but in that of the election of State Senator and State Delegates, that they would rather put their trust in the virtuous, unpretending Rives, (who surrendered his station that the right of instruction might not be brought in question, even when improperly exercised,) than in Mr. Gordon or Mr. Leigh, who embody the

extremes of every political system. Nothing can be a subject of greater rejoicing, among the Democracy every where, than the redemption of the grave of the great Apostle of Republicanism, by the People of his district, from the hands of his enemies and the unfaithful. But it is not in this district alone that his principles and memory have been vindicated. Archer's, Taylor's, Gholson's, Deavenport's, Moore's, Allen's, Wilson's, and probably some other Districts, have repudiated the Representatives of the league, and with them all the heresies which seemed destined to supersede the true doctrines of '98 in the Old Dominion, and carry the State over to the alliance of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and White, in the war now waged against the fundamental principles of Representative Government.

From the returns heretofore given, and those contained in this day's paper, we can state that the representation of Virginia in the next Congress will stand thus:

Bank and White,	Administration.
1. Wise,	1. Mason,
2. Taliaferro, (Nat)	2. Roane,
3. Mercer, (Nat)	3. Lucas,
4. Robertson, (Nat)	4. Droomgoole
5. McComas, (Nat)	5. Jones,
6. Claiborne, (Whig)	6. Beale,
	7. Craig,
	8. Bouldin,
	9. Hopkins,
	10. Loyall,
	11. Coles,
	12. Johnson,
	13. Morgan,
	14. Patton,
	15. Garland.

How entirely this result, together with the elections for State Senators and Delegates, have overwhelmed the opposition in Virginia, is seen in the following article from the Richmond Whig. He strikes "the flag," and amidst that all he can do, at present, is "to pray." Would it not be well for him to repent? Can the Whig, or the party represented by it in Virginia, ever hope for forgiveness, until they acknowledge the wrong committed in violating the will of the People—and recognise the right of Instruction, by obedience, instead of empty profession, annulled by acts at the moment of making them?

But although the Editor of the Whig strikes the flag in Virginia, and although the Telegraph promised to strike it, and that Judge White would be withdrawn from the contest in the event of the defeat of the Whigs in Virginia, we put no faith in their parole. They only ask time to take breath. Nay, the Whig in the very same paper in which he strikes his flag in Virginia, says that the scene of action is transferred to Tennessee, and that all eyes are turned to that State as a new theatre of the Presidential contest! And the Telegraph, we doubt not, will be seen to-morrow covering the retreat of the White flag toward South Carolina.

From the Same.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO WILLIAM T. BARRY.

At a meeting of the officers and Clerks of the General Post Office, and of the Washington City Post Office, assembled in the large room of the Department, on the 2d April, 1835, on the occasion of the approaching withdrawal of MAJOR BARRY from the Department,

On motion of David Saunders, the meeting was organized by calling J. W. HAND to the Chair, and appointing GEO. PLITT Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented by S. R. HOBBS, and unanimously agreed to:

Whereas it is understood that the Hon. Wm. T. Barry intends soon to dissolve the connexion existing between him and the Post Office Department, and to give to our venerable Chief Magistrate the aid of his talents in another branch of the public service;

Resolved, That we cannot contemplate this separation from us, of one who has held such important relations, and displayed in his personal intercourse, such kindness and urbanity towards us, without an expression of our acknowledgments, and a tender of our good wishes for his future welfare.

Resolved, That the free and unexampled extension of the mail establishment under administration of Major Barry, is proof of his zeal in the public service, and his devotion to the wishes and wants of the people. To multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence, until they should bear its blessings to all—to our embryo settlements and frontier population, as well as to the older communities of the Republic—has been the ambition of the Postmaster General.

Resolved, That we entertain a high regard for the virtues and talents of Major Barry; a grateful recollection of his many acts of friendliness, and courtesy; and an ardent hope that his future lot may be crowned with prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary communicate these proceedings to the Postmaster as a testimonial of the sentiments and feelings cherished towards him by the Officers and Clerks of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington.

In pursuance of this resolution the following letter was addressed to the Postmaster General and the annexed reply received:

Post Office Department,
21st April, 1835.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to enclose certain resolutions, unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of this Department, held to-day; and assure you, sir, that in making this communication, we perform a task most grateful to our own feelings.

We are, dear sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servants,

J. W. HAND, Chairman,
GEO. PLITT, Secretary.
Hon. Wm. T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,
Washington, 22d April, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing to me certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of this Department, and of the Postmaster, and his Assistants, of Washington City, wherein I am spoken of kindly, personally, and with approbation as to my official conduct. Having, at the invitation of the President, consented to enter upon other public duties than those of Postmaster General, it is certainly a source of the highest satisfaction, in separating from those with whom I have been associated for so long a time, to find that they cherish for me such kind feelings.

It is true, that "to multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence until they should bear its blessing to all—to our embryo settlements and frontier population, as well as the older communities of the Republic," has been my principal ambition. If I have succeeded in accomplishing this object, your faithful services have contributed much to duty, and fondly hope that the Government will duly appreciate them, and provide for you a more just and adequate compensation, placing the General Post Office upon the footing of other Executive Departments. I take leave with feelings of friendship for all of you, and with an ardent desire for your individual happiness and prosperity. To the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, I tender my acknowledgments, and reciprocate most cordially the kind sentiments they have expressed.

With sentiments of the most perfect and sincere regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

On the 1st May, 1835, the meeting being reorganized, J. W. HAND in the Chair, and A. NELSON Secretary, the foregoing proceedings and reply of Major BARRY were read, and, on motion of J. SUTER, ordered to be published.

Mr. BARRY being waited upon by Messrs. DOUGLASS, SAUNDERS, and M. T. SIMPSON, as a Committee, attended the meeting, and, after an address, exchanged farewell salutations with the members individually.

J. W. HAND, Chairman.
A. NELSON, Secretary.

MR. KENDALL.
It has been announced by the Telegraph, that Major Barry, the Postmaster General, has taken his leave of the clerks in that office, previous to his journey to the west—and it has been generally said, Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him as Postmaster General. The newspapers throughout the country have been full of speculations upon this change, and they have not been very scrupulous in asserting that it has been brought about to aid in the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency—and that Mr. Kendall is ready and willing to prostitute the whole patronage and influence of the General Post Office, to such base electioneering purposes.

We think this is doing Mr. Kendall before hand, great injustice. We cannot believe, for a moment, that the people of this country are in any danger from such abuse of power. All admit that Mr. Kendall has talents and qualifications equal to the station, and possesses industry and business habits peculiarly well fitted for the discharge of its arduous duties.

Mr. Kendall is as well aware as any other man can be, of the violence with which he has been assailed. He cannot be ignorant of this charge also. He has a character to maintain, if not to acquire, before the American people, which must be vastly more dear to him than the success of Mr. Van Buren or any other man, as well as a high and sacred duty to perform to his country, by an honest discharge of the duties of the office, into which, as it is said, he is about to enter. The fairest opportunity he could possibly desire, will now be presented to him, to refute, before the American people and the whole world, the charges that have been heaped upon him; and to repel the suspicions that have been fostered against him. It will place him in a condition to triumph over his calumniators, and we cannot suppose he will be unmindful of the advantage to be derived from it.

Mr. Kendall has borne the cutting taunts, and significant sneers that have been levelled at him, with a singular patience, and this appointment will place a glorious revenge within his power. It will enable him to turn to his revilers with Christian meekness, and say, "there is the evidence of the injustice you have done me."

We never can believe, therefore, till the evidence is forced upon us, in terms that cannot be mistaken, that if Mr. Kendall goes into the Post Office, he will ever lose sight of his own honor and interest—the duty he owes himself and his country, by abusing the public confidence reposed in him, by a prostitution of the office over which he presides, to an engine of political corruption and intrigue, to subvert the views and purposes of any one, should it be required. We trust the people of this country will never suffer the humiliation of seeing the functions and powers of any department of the government so grossly misapplied.—Washington Sun.

From the Columbian [O.] State Journal.
The Cholera.—A correspondent has furnished us with the following remarks

on this subject. We concur fully in their importance and propriety:—

The eastern cities are already preparing themselves against the inroads of this destroyer. One thing is certainly known, that those towns are most exposed to the approach and continuance of Cholera, in which there is least regard to cleanliness; and upon this fact, the eastern cities are acting. We know, too, that it has generally visited the same places the third year from its first appearance. With these facts before us, and knowing, too, that cleansing our streets, alleys, back yards, and cellars, will at all events contribute to the health and comfort of our citizens, during the approaching warm weather, may it not be well to invite public attention, and the public authorities of Columbus, to this subject. Our town is at present in a bad condition. To abate and remove nuisances, after all their efforts have been suffered, is but a poor apology for neglect of present duty. The streets, alleys, back-yards and cellars, must at some time be cleansed—why should it not be now done? But as many of our citizens would, perhaps, as is ever the case in a population like ours,—of themselves do nothing, unless directed, and the duty enjoined on them by our corporate authorities, it surely belongs to the city Council, as guardians of the public health, to act in this business promptly and efficiently.

Fine Fish and Fine Fishing.—Harry Slade, Esq. caught with the hook and line on Saturday last, off Buffalo Harbor, a Salmon Trout weighing 27lbs; and on the Wednesday previous, Moses Evans, alone, with hook and line took twenty four, weighing 230lbs. Next week, if old Boreas will shift his course, we propose seeing what an Editor can do, but at this moment Lapland is a fool to our Bay.—Buffalo Journal.

What a glorious place Buffalo must be, to be sure. A salmon weighing 27lbs! Oh, that we could have caught that noble fellow! We would have bequeathed our pen and scissors to the (Printer's) devil—hung ourself by the same line—and stuck up the rod for a monument! Twenty seven pounds! Corinthian Tom never beat that.—"School-marm may I go out?"—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

KNOWLES is every where welcome, and from the eloquent appeal that follows from the Boston Morning Post, it is not unlikely the generous city of the "literary emporium" will follow the lead of New York. The compliment would be alike honorable to that community and to the gifted recipient.

New York paid Mr. Knowles an elegant and deserved compliment; will Boston allow Gotham to be in advance of the Emporium? He is an author, such as we have never seen before, and probably never shall behold again. His genius has contributed to our amusement and instruction, and will add to the pleasures and refinement of our descendants for ages to come—he is a public benefactor, and will leave a treasure behind him for the good of his fellow-men, which time cannot diminish. As a husband, a parent, and a citizen, no blemish rests upon his name—his fortune is scant—Boston is rich—her inhabitants are prosperous—will not they be generous.

From the N. H. Patriot.

The federal papers attribute the defeat of the federal Bank forces in Michigan, to the "interference of the Catholic Clergy." They always find some reason, other than the rottenness of their cause, for their defeats; in this case it was the Catholic clergy, who did the mischief. But do not Protestant Clergymen sometimes interfere in politics? Who denounced the war and the administration of 1812 in stronger terms than a certain class of Protestant Clergymen in New England? And at the late election in Connecticut, no class of individuals, if we are to believe the accounts from that State, took a more active part against the Democracy, than the same denomination of protestant clergymen who denounced the war. But we need not go even to Connecticut for instances in which clergymen have interfered in elections. At the last election in this town, no less than two protestant clergymen, appeared at the polls, (one of them at 8 o'clock in the evening) and voted against the democratic candidates. It therefore comes with an ill grace from a party who have always relied much upon clerical influence to enable them to put down the democracy, to be complaining of the influence of Catholic priests exercised in favor of democracy. The probability is, there was no interference whatever on the part of the Catholic clergy in the Michigan election; but if clerical influence is to be exercised at all in the elections, it is certainly much better it should be on the side of the people, than in favor of their oppressors, as has uniformly been the case in New England.

An abridgement of Universal Geography, Modern and Ancient, chiefly compiled from the Abrege de Geographic of Adrian Balbi. By T. G. Bradford. New York, Freeman Hunt & Co.

We commend this Geography and Atlas to the attention of Teachers and School Committees, (many of whom we understand have already seen and approved of it,) as possessing more than an ordinary share of valuable information. For the higher classes in our schools, it is the best work upon this subject that has lately come under our notice.—Spirit of the Times.

From the Spirit of the Times.
TRIAL OF MATHIAS, THE IMPOSTOR.

It is our ungracious duty to record the acquittal of this ferocious miscreant for the want of evidence, the murder of Mr.

Pierson, though no doubt remains upon every unbiased mind, who has read the testimony proved before the Court, but the death of his miserable victim was accelerated if not actually produced by the savage cruelty of Mathias, who suffered him to absolutely starve and perish in his own house, and surrounded by his family and friends, often forbidding him the slightest attendance and nursing, or even food, medicine or water to drink! And when the friend Mathias was prevailed upon to give him water, which was not until after the murdered man had lain almost naked on the bare floor for nearly thirty-six hours, having fallen helpless from his bed in which he was not suffered to be replaced, the wretch, holding high the vessel poured it, as he would upon a dog, into the gasping mouth of the dying man, then writhing in inexpressible torment on the floor in the last horrible agonies of his disease!

The Jury, on the question of his insanity, pronounced him sane, and after hearing the evidence of his participation in Mr. Pierson's murder, their verdict was Not Guilty. On the indictment for an aggravated assault upon his daughter he was brought in Guilty, whereupon he was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail three months, and for contempt of Court, one additional month, making four calendar months in all.

The extraordinary development of unfeeling and heartless brutality in this God forsaken wretch towards the unfortunate victim of his blasphemy and phantasmism is without a parallel, in this or any other country, and yet for want of sufficient evidence he must needs be suffered to go "unwhipped of Justice." Like that unhung villain Avery,

"He stole the livery of the Court of Heaven
To serve the devil in",
and still lives and will soon be at liberty to promulgate anew his revolting and damnable heresies—

"O Heaven! that such foul miscreants thou'ldst anfil!"
And put in every honest hand a whip
To lash the rascal naked through the world."

One of the amusing persons announced as an exhibitor, in a London Masquerade at the English Opera House, is the celebrated German Voltigeur, Herr Frederic Adolphus Henry Seyer Kinkverancotsorsprakenkinkengatchden.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons from trading for or buying a note of hand given by me to Catharine Brown, of the State of Pennsylvania, February 1819, and assigned by me to her son Jacob Brown, of Jessamine county, Ky., for two hundred and sixteen dollars, as I will pay it. I have offsets against said Jacob Brown, who holds the said note, and I learn from good authority he is endeavoring underhand to sell or dispose of it, knowing, that should he effect a sale, I would have no recourse on him afterwards, as he is worth nothing.
PETER FUNK.
Jessamine co., May 11, 1835.—19—3*

CITY OF LEXINGTON.

MAY 7th, 1835.
THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen will meet at the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the nineteenth of May, (inst.) at 3 o'clock, p.m. for the purpose of hearing appeals from any persons who may conceive they have been erroneously assessed.
By order of the Mayor and Council,
DAN. BRADFORD, Clerk.
Lexington, May 9.—18-td

A CARD.

DOCTOR PINCKARD,
HAS Removed his Residence and Shop, where he hopes to remain permanently, to the House corner of main cross and short streets, recently occupied by the Rev. J. M. Hewett and directly opposite Keiser's Hotel.
Lex. May 9th, 1835.—18—5t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand some FRESH VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in this city or county, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Prompt attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.
SAML. C. TROTTER.
Those persons whom I vaccinated some time since are informed, that if the desired effect has not been produced, to call and try it again free of expense.
S. C. T.
Lexington, May 9, 1835.—18-td
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will insert the above 3 weeks.

A STRAY MARE

WAS left at my stable some months since, by a gentleman, who said he would leave and call for her soon. As I have never seen him, or heard of him since, he, or the owner, is notified that unless he calls in ten days, proves property and pays charges she will be sold at public sale to pay expenses.
WM. H. GARNETT,
Lexington, April 25.—16-3t Water street.

L. E. SMITH,

HAS recently removed his LAW OFFICE to the Sheriff's old Office—being the first door below Frazer's corner—near the Courthouse.
Lexington, Ky. May 1st—17-3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,
who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.
WM. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April, 22.—16-td

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their SPRING supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.
J. THORP & Co.
No. 49, Main street.
N. B. A LARGE supply of Ingrain and Venetian CARPETS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWER-D PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.
J. T. & Co.
Lexington, March 28, 1835.—14-6w

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.....MAY.....16.....1835.

Robert Wickliffe, jr., Jacob Hughes, and Col. Robert Innes, are candidates to represent Fayette county in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce Dr. Woodson DICKERSON, as a candidate to represent Jessamine county in the next Legislature of this State.

RICHARD H. HAWES of Clarke county, is announced as a candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to Chilton Allan.

Mr. H. was some years since a resident of this city, and is well and favorably known. We understand his prospects are highly flattering. His majority in Clarke—where both candidates reside—is estimated at 300. In Franklin, the same. In Fayette and Woodford, Allan, it is supposed, will obtain the largest vote—both gentlemen are any thing but Jackson.

THE OBSERVER.

The super-insolent tone in which the Observer notices the transfer of Mr. Kendall to the Post Office Department, would very naturally incline a stranger to the Clay faction in this city, to suppose, that all that was *unsuspected, sacred, and virtuous*, centered within their most holy circumference. Devolving on us the unpleasant duty of exposing the utter worthlessness of any such claim or pretension. For our own part, we are not surprised at the thousand libels with which the Clay press teams against the Postmaster General—knowing, as we do, that the *old grudge* is never to be *forgotten or forgiven*. He has committed the unpardonable sin of espousing the CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE in the person of Andrew Jackson, and hence he is pictured as every thing base and execrable by the Jackalls of Mr. Clay. But Amos Kendall—yes, Amos Kendall *despised!* has, in the agonising language of the Observer, “*been elevated to the dignity of a Cabinet officer!*” from whence he can look unmoved at the yelpings of “Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart.”

And now for the Observer's notice of Mr. Kendall:

“The man who left Kentucky, a bankrupt in fortune and in fame—who was branded before the Kentucky Legislature as a *perjured wretch*—who, as a political writer, always had his price, and was always in market—that such a being should be elevated to the dignity of a Cabinet officer is sufficient to make us mourn that our country has fallen into such hands!”

Mr. Kendall, says the Observer, “has been branded as a perjured wretch,” and Q. E. D. *he is a perjured wretch!* Now if the Observer had only informed the public *who* it was that first “branded, &c. &c.,” it would have carried its own antidote to the charge. The “brand” of Bob Wickliffe, LIBEL-MASTER GENERAL to the Clay forces, passes in no market *where he is known—and here it is notorious* that he himself has been “branded” as perjured in the case of John T. Moson, and the evidence published *six years since*.—And only nine months since Woolley, his son-in-law, was “branded” in the same manner, (case of McIntire,) and the evidence published. According then to the logic of the Observer, their friends Wickliffe and Woolley are *perjured wretches!* who, notwithstanding its abhorrence of Mr. Kendall's “brand,” continue to receive its support—Woolley being its candidate for the Senate, with a certain prospect of support from “all the decency!”

When the character of a Jackson man is at stake, mere charges are made the pretext for putting him to the torture.—But look at the course of the Observer, when the conduct or character of its own partisans are subjected to the ordeal of investigation! Look back at our last Charter election. Where then were these great moralists! *Supporting and voting for a man proven to be notoriously infamous—a man who, in any other community almost, would be degraded to the level of a common thief!* and that too, in opposition to one of the most amiable, worthy, and high-minded of their own party—leaving them without *party* pretext or palliative for their preference!

In the same speech which originated the charge of perjury against Mr. Kendall, the ridiculous charge was made—that “*the Jackson party at the North was burning down the Manufactories for political purposes!*” No faith was put in the one or the other. Mr. Kendall was elected public printer in the same week, and the next fall was unanimously selected to bear to Washington City the vote of the Electoral College.

Mr. Kendall has nothing to fear from any charge made by *such men or such a party*. It will be time enough to think of it, when the *pure moralists* of the Ob-

server shall have effaced the “beauty spots” of PERJURY AND SWINDLING which so darkly glitter on the escutcheon of its own favorites.

Another revolution has broken out in Mexico. Revolutions however, are so common in that country, that they are scarcely worthy of notice.

In Para, too, there has been “a pretty considerable” rumpus—the President assassinated and two hundred “kilt.”

The names of Nicholas Biddle and George Poindexter heads the Philadelphia subscription list of the “Sun,” the White paper at Washington!

VIRGINIA.

Virginia has returned FIFTEEN members of Congress favorable to the Administration, and the White, Wig, and Nullifying opposition, SIX. In the last Congress there were but seven Administration members.

The Legislature on joint ballot is estimated to stand 98 Jackson—70 Anti.

The appointment of Major Barry as Minister to the Court of Madrid has been received with very general approbation. We understand that he will leave in the fall.

During the present administration Kentucky has been honored with three Foreign Missions—Major Moore to Columbia—Major Shannon to Guatemala, and Major Barry to Spain. During the Adams and Clay Administration, the post of Secretary of Legation—*nothing higher we believe*—was offered to a citizen of Kentucky, but—*refused*.

In the Nashville, Ten. district, Speaker Bell will probably be opposed by Col. Burton.

The National Gazette thinks that Mr. Kendall's appointment is a bad one, “because he is eminently disliked by the opposition!” A tremendous objection verily! Mr. Kendall could wish no better proof of his honor, or efficiency than the “dislike” of the Wiggies.—He owes them many thanks, and has reason to be abundantly gratified. The old Fable of the “*Viper and the File*,” may be read to advantage by the National Gazette, Observer, &c., &c.

Mr. Brown, of Jessamine, has declined the Congressional canvass, leaving the field to Messrs. Anderson and Hartan.

At a late White festival in North Carolina, Lieut. Randolph who committed the outrage on the President two years since, was toasted as “*the flower of Virginia chivalry!*” Lawrence will be glorified next.

The Observer in noticing the Baltimore Convention, says:

“The Jackson members of the Legislature held a meeting last winter and took upon themselves the duty of appointing representatives in the Convention from the whole State; consequently, a full list was presented of one from each Congressional District and two for the State at large, corresponding with the representation in both branches of the National Legislature. Mr. Hitt, who is noticed by the Monitor, as being on his way to the Convention, was not one of the appointees of that meeting, but was appointed subsequently by a meeting of the party in the Bourbon Congressional District. Meetings have been held in other districts for the same purpose. Now, we do not know whether this will present a question for the deliberation of the Convention, as to the right of the differently appointed delegates, but it is only mentioned to shew how ridiculous this Convention is, in the manner of its organization and more especially when the expression “*fresh from the people*” is applied to it.”

The Jackson members of the Legislature nominated *two* from each Congressional district and *five* from the State at large, *subject to the ratification or rejection of the people* in the several districts. Messrs. Coleman and Allen of the Bourbon district, were unable to attend, and a district Convention appointed Mr. Hitt. If there is any thing “*ridiculous*” in the matter, it is in the paltry attempt of the Observer to *make* it so.

The Observer says, that “in Ohio the delegates were appointed in January, 1834, with instructions to vote for Van Buren for President, *eighteen months* before the meeting of the Convention and *three years* before the election comes on.” And it might have added, “*twelve months*” before General Jackson's letter to Mr. Gwin, which the Wiggies say was intended to *force* Mr. Van Buren's nomination!

It is not very strange, we think, that after fifteen or twenty State Legislatures and State Conventions had recommended a National Convention, that Gen. Jackson should coincide in opinion as to its propriety.

The steamer Chief Justice Marshall,

lately burst her boiler between N. York and Hartford. The pilot perished.

The U. States Bank has discontinued its Branch at Portsmouth, N. H., and sold out all its debts to the Pescadagua Bank.

A Cow belonging to Mr. Young, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, had recently *forty one* calves at a birth. They were—as they ought to have been—*of the size of rats*.

The Boston Courier, a Webster paper, says, that if Judge White should be elected, Duff Green will be again Prime Minister in the Kitchen Cabinet.

From the Observer & Reporter.

To THOMAS A. RUSSELL, Esq.

We address you as a citizen of Fayette county; as such, determined to support her interest under all proper circumstances. In asking of you to permit your name to be used as a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, we do it not on account of your political principles, but because we believe you to be a firm and independent man, who will pursue that course as a Representative which you may think best calculated to promote the prosperity of our flourishing city and county. It is on this account, therefore, that we desire that you will be a candidate to represent this county in the House of Representatives of the next Legislature.

MANY VOTERS.

From the Observer & Reporter.

Messrs. Editors.—In your paper of the 6th inst. I have seen a communication addressed to me, requesting that I should become a candidate to represent Fayette County in our next State Legislature.

For the kind and complimentary expressions of confidence therein contained, I have only to say to “Many Voters” that I am under obligations, and fondly hope this confidence is not misplaced.

It has been my situation in past political life, to differ with a large portion of my fellow-citizens of Fayette County; including in that number many of my nearest and best personal friends. This state of things to me was always peculiarly unpleasant; yet I am sincere in saying that political difference of opinion has never with me produced the least alienation of personal friendship and good will; and with those, with whom I have thus differed, I can at the time being, number many of my associates of childhood and earliest friends.

If I ever possessed political ambition, I now feel free to declare that at the present time I entertain less, than at any anterior period of my life; and if desired, will yield my pretensions to others more desirous of political preferment.

To my fellow citizens of Fayette county.—You are authorized to say, that in becoming a candidate, I become not the candidate of a party, and in the event of my election, my legislative acts and personal exertion shall tend to promote the interest of our common country and my immediate constituents. If under these circumstances, my fellow-citizens confide in me for the purpose of legislating for them, I will forego other considerations and serve them with pleasure.

Your fellow-citizen,
THOMAS A. RUSSELL.
May 11, 1835.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
EDUCATION.—No. 3.

Some of the evils growing out of the too common practice of pushing children through any branch of science faster than they can be made to understand it, may be inferred from what has been already said. One is, that they derive from it no other advantage than the mere gratification of being able to say, “I have studied it” whilst they feel inwardly chagrined from the consciousness that they have at best, but a very superficial knowledge of detached parts; that they do not understand it in its connection; that they are unable to make a practical application of it to the business, for which it was intended in part to prepare them; and that they do not derive from it, any *real* advantage.

Another and great evil is, that they are by such a course advanced to, and employed in the investigation of the most abstruse and difficult parts of a science, without having been properly instructed in the first principles; the consequence of which is, that with much labour, but little is effected; which is a sure source of discouragement to the children, and often of disgust at the science. The practice of hastening children from the study of one science, to the study of another, without being properly prepared for it, is perhaps, not less common than that of hurrying them from one part of the same science to another without the necessary preparation.

For as a knowledge of one part of a science, is often necessary to enable the learner to acquire with facility a knowledge of another part; so a right understanding of one science, is sometimes an indispensable pre-requisite to the easy acquirement of a knowledge of another science. For there is as close a connection between the different sciences, as there is between the different parts of the same science. It is however a very common error, and one into which most children are initiated, soon after the commencement of their education. They begin with learning the letters of the Alphabet, next to spell words of two, three, and four letters; then to spell words of two, three &c. syllables; after which, they begin to read. No judicious person would think of putting a child to spelling

in two syllables, before he could spell words of two letters; or of requiring him to read before he could spell words of two syllables; and it is equally as absurd to advance a child from one part of a science to another or from one science to another, without the pre-requisite knowledge of the first, as an introduction to the second. Children are often made to lay aside the spelling book much earlier than they should do, and to enter prematurely upon the exercise of reading. And frequently when barely able to read the most simple and easy reading lessons, in a hesitating and stammering manner, are they as prematurely put to the study of English Grammar, Geography, &c.

We have known children to be advanced through the Single Rule of Three, Barter, Loss and Gain, Tare and Tret, and other high and more difficult rules of Arithmetic without ever having learned the table of money weights, and measures; or knowing how to work the four compound rules of Arithmetic, when the tables were before them; and it must, we think, be manifest that they could not have worked those rules understandingly, as there is not perhaps, a sum or question in any of them, the solution of which does not require the use of some one of the tables.

PLEBEIAN.

We publish an extract from the address of the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON to his constituents, and commend it to the attention of our readers. Mr. Johnson is one of the three of the Tennessee delegation, that did not unite in inviting Judge White to become a candidate for the Presidency.

He had perception enough to see that Judge White would one day have good cause to exclaim—“*preserve me from my friends!*”—or rather (to a portion of them) preserve me from my old enemies and pretended friends. He could perceive the superiority of a nomination by General Convention, over that by a caucus of a few members of Congress, although the latter might be confirmed “by and with the advice and consent of” Duff Green, John C. Calhoun, and that pink of morality, George Poindexter. The disciples of the latter gentlemen, in the late Virginia election, could discourse upon nothing else but the claims of the Judge—he suited to perfection; and enabled them to evade touching upon the “right of instruction,” “Bunk or no Bunk” &c.—topics of great interest to the People. Mr. J. is not willing to be led astray by a Bell-weather, or to shrink from speaking his sentiments to his constituents.—*Ohio Patriot*.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The ship St. Andrew, at New York, brings Cork papers to the evening of the 8th April, containing London dates to the evening of the 4th. The evening Edition of the Journal of Commerce supplies the following items of news.

These papers bring intelligence of a signal defeat of the British Ministry on the question of the Irish church. On the 31st of March, Lord John Russell brought forward a motion that the House go into committee, to consider the propriety of appropriating any church property surplus that may result, to the purpose of education in Ireland, without reference to religious distinctions. This motion was warmly opposed by the ministerial party, and the discussion thereon continued until 3 o'clock on the morning of April 3d, when the question was taken and decided as follows:

For the motion, - - - 322

Against it, - - - 289

Majority against Ministers, - 33

The Tory papers complain bitterly of this result.—The Cork Evening Herald says, “we candidly confess our regret at the unfortunate success of Lord John Russell's motion, though we do not foresee exactly all those consequences which appear so plain to others.”

There is a report that the British ship of war Canopus has had a severe engagement with three Russian ships of war, which were attempting to force the passage of the Dardanelles.

London, April 3rd. The first blow at the Irish Church is struck, and the Monarchy has felt the stork to the very heart's core. The Republican Sections of the Commons has outvoted the Constitutional, and the King's Ministers have to struggle against an influence competent, in its abuse of power, to manacle the healthful liberty of the Executive, and to clog all the wheels of the Government. Although there is much in this victory of a vote, which is empty and abortive, still, in principle, it is of fatal portent.

London, Saturday, April 4. Having forwarded to you last evening, *via Bristol* a parcel containing, for the early information of your readers, a sketch of the conclusion of the debate on that morning, and its important result, by which the Ministry were left in a majority of thirty three, on the question upon the decision on which they had perilled their fate, I have little now to add, except that Sir R. Peel succeeded last night in attaining by trick and artifice what had been refused to his earnest supplication on the night before, namely a little delay.

The coming week will indeed prove an important one.

ACTION BETWEEN H. B. M. S. “CANOPUS” AND THREE MEN OF WAR.

From the London Standard, of April 4. The following extract from a private letter, received this morning from Davenport, has been sent to us by a respectable correspondent; who has given his address. We greatly question its authenticity, but the letter has the appearance of being genuine, and, with the exception of the paragraph below, refers entirely to matters of a private nature:

“An account has just been received from Fal-mouth stating that there had been a very severe engagement between his Majesty's ship Canopus, commanded by the Hon. Captain Percy, and three Russian men of war, who attempted to pass the

Dardanelles, and were most gallantly opposed by the Canopus. It is stated that she was nearly cut to pieces, having had eight men killed and a great many wounded during the engagement.”

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 6. The packet ship Poland, Captain Anthony, arrived below last evening, bringing Paris papers to the 9th ult. having sailed from Havre on the 11th ult.

The American Intermity bill had been brought up in the Chamber of Deputies, and caused considerable discussion, but no vote had yet been taken upon it. So informs a passenger who left Paris on the 10th.

The British ministry had been a second time defeated on the Irish Tithe question, and a Postscript to Galignani's Messenger of the 9th April says: A Telegraphic Despatch announces that the English ministry has resigned.

HAVRE, 10th April.

The American frigate Constitution of 90 guns, Commodore Elliott, arrived yesterday from New York on her route. This morning Commodore Elliott landed for the purpose of travelling post to Paris, and receiving there the orders of Mr. Livingston.

The Constitution has been expected for some days. This frigate is employed, as is well known, for the purpose of carrying the American Ambassador back to N. York, in the now very improbable event that the vote of twenty-five millions will be rejected by the Chambers.

A singular coincidence of facts occurred yesterday, connected with the question of the American indemnity.

Yesterday, the American packet ship Albany arrived, bringing back our Ambassador.

In the afternoon of the same day, we learned the arrival in our roads, of the American frigate Constitution, for the purpose of taking home Mr. Livingston, the Ambassador of the United States. And yesterday, whilst those two diplomatic arrivals took place, the Chamber was discussing the question of the American indemnity. The very question which led to this arrival of vessels and this real ambassadors.

Superstitious persons will perhaps draw from this singular coincidence of circumstances, a favorable or unfavorable augury, as to the difficulties between us and the United States. But for our own part, we only see in it another reason that the Chambers should act expeditiously in an affair so embarrassing to commercial business and our political relations.

Death of Prince Augustus of Portugal.

The English papers of the 6th of April, which we just receive, contain the following important intelligence:

Prince Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon de Leuchtenberg, consort of the Queen of Portugal, died suddenly on the 28th of March. It is supposed by poison.

EASY JOE BRUCE.

“The devil!” exclaimed Mr. Joseph Bruce, or perhaps we should rather say Joe Bruce,—for as he was a noble, easy fellow, nobody thought of allowing him more than a half of a name or of anything else which belonged to him. “The devil!” I see by the paper that Hawk and Harpy have assigned. I meant to have secured my debt yesterday! He left his coffee half drunk, stumbled over the threshold, and went almost at a run to the counting room of Hawk and Harpy. One half of that speed the day before would have saved his debt, as it was, he was just in season to put his name at the bottom of a dozen and a half preferred ones, to receive ten per cent. He went back to his unfinished breakfast with what appetite he might.

“Why did you neglect this so long, Mr. Bruce?” said his helpmate and comforter.

“I meant to have attended to it yesterday, my dear.”

“You meant! That is always your way Mr. Bruce. You carelessly neglect your business to the very last moment, and then put yourself in a haste and heat for nothing, my dear.”

“Really, Mrs. Bruce—

But Mrs. Bruce did not allow him a chance to defend himself. On she went, in the most approved conjugal manner, to berate him for his carelessness and inattention.

“Really, Mrs. Bruce—

And it was really Mrs. Bruce, for few of the feminine, and none of the masculine gender could have kept pace with her. Certainly easy Joe Bruce could have not. The clatter of a cotton mill would not have been a circumstance to the din she raised; nay, we doubt whether a philippic against one of those said mills from the lungs of McDuffie *Tonans* could have been heard against her voice; easy Joe pulled a cigar case out of his pocket—clapped his feet on the fender—and it almost seemed that the smoke rendered his ears impervious to the bleatings of that gentle lamb, his spouse, so placid was his countenance as the vapor escaped in graceful volumes from his mouth. But people overshoot the mark sometimes; Mrs. Bruce certainly did. Had she spared her oration, the morning's loss would have induced her husband to have been punctual to his business for one day at least. As it was, he took the same sort of pride in neglecting it under her lecture, that the Grande Nation will probably take in refusing to pay the claims of our citizens.

“Breeze away, Mr. Bruce!”

“Breeze away sir! Breeze away! I wish I could impart one tittle of my energy to you, Mr. Bruce—I—I—

“D—n, Madam.”

As Bruce sprung to his feet, crash! came an elegant mantle clock down upon the hearth.

“There, Mr. Bruce! that clock has stood there three months without fastening—a single screw would have saved it—but—

“Well, I meant to—

“You meant! Mr. Bruce—You meant won't pay the damage, nor Hawk and Harpy's note! You meant! indeed!”

Bruce seized his hat and cloak. “In a few minutes he was on ‘Change. Nobody could read in his face any traces of the late matrimonial breeze, and nobody would have suspected from his countenance that Hawk and Harpy failed in his debt. Easy Joe Bruce!

“Well, Mr. Bruce, they've routed him.”

“Who?”

“Our friend Check. Pingree was chosen President of the — bank, this morning: one vote would have stopped him.”

“How deucedly unucky. I meant to

have been present to vote for Check myself.”

“Never mind, Bruce,” said another. “You are a lucky man. The news of the great fire in Speederville has just reached town by express, and I congratulate you, that you were fully insured.”

“The devil! My policy expired last week, and I meant to have got it insured this morning.”

Joe posted home in no very happy humor. When an easy man is fairly up, he is the most uneasy and unreasonable man in creation.

“Mrs. Bruce, by staying home to hear you scold, I have lost thousands. I meant to have got insured this morning—I did not—Speederville is burnt down, and I am a beggar.”

“Why did you not do it yesterday, Mr. Bruce?”

“I was thinking of Hawk and Harpy.”

“Thinking! Why did you not secure yourself?”

“I meant to, but—

“But—me no buts.”

“You are in excellent spirits, Mrs. Bruce.”

“Never in better.”

“Vastly fine, Madam. We—

Mrs. Bruce sat down, and clapped her feet on the fender, after her husband's manner in the morning.

“We are beggars, Madam,” Bruce replied.

“Very good—I will take my guitar, and you shall shoulder the three children. We'll play under Mr. Hawk's window first, and then under Mr. Harpy's, and then beg our way to Speederville to play to the ashes of what was once your factory—which you meant to have insured. I should like begging of all things.”

“You abominable woman, I shall go mad.”

“Don't, I beseech you, Mr. Bruce. They put mad beggars in Bedlam.”

Bruce sprang for the door. His wife intercepted him. “Here Joseph, is a paper I meant to have showed you this morning.”

“A policy! And dated yesterday!”

“Yes, you meant to get it renewed today—I meant it should be done yesterday—I told your clerk, from you to do it. Am I not an abominable woman?”

“When I said so I was in a pet, I meant—

“No more of that Joseph. Now tell me who is first on Hawk and Harpy's assignment?”

“Your brother. I wish I had your energy or even his.”

“His claim covers you both.”

“You are an angel!”

Easy Joe became an altered man, and his wife was released from her watch over his out-door business. She died some years before him—and we are inclined to suspect that after her death Joe partially relapsed into his old habits—so true it is that habit is second nature.

DIED.—In Mobile, Ala. of scarlet fever, on the 15th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZA B. CLINCH, consort of General Clinch of the U. S. Army.

S. OLDEMAN,
Barber and Hair Dresser,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors so liberally extended to him, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors. He also wishes to inform them, that his

BATH-HOUSE

is now in operation for the present season, where he is prepared to give COLD, WARM, or SHOWER BATHS, at all hours—night or day.

His Shop is at the old well-known stand, Lexington, Ky., just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding-house.

where he has all kinds of FANCY ARTICLES in his line of business. DOLLS OF ALL KINDS: Jointed, Alabaster, and Wax. CURLS, WIGS, and TOP PIECES, assorted. May 16, 1835.—19-1f

SALE OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MIDWAY, CONTINUED.

ON Saturday, the 13th day of June, the sale of LOTS in the town of Midway, will be continued, by order of the Board of Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company. The survey being completed of both in and on the Lots, and the whole tract of 290 acres laid off especially with a view to the accommodation of those who may desire to settle in and improve, this rising and eligible situated village, during the present season, a sufficient number of each description will be offered at public Auction to accommodate the bidders.

MIDWAY is beautifully situated, in Woodford county, on the Railroad, at the crossing of Lee's Branch and the Versailles and Georgetown roads. The building lots lie on either side of the Railroad and the Cross-road, 55 feet front by from 150 to 220 feet deep. The out-lots are conveniently situated, and contain from two to four acres each. The purchasers at the sale on the 21st of May, it is understood, design to erect immediately business establishments, for the accommodation of the neighborhood, which it is well known is one of the most wealthy and respectable in the State.—As a depot for produce of almost every description intended for distant markets, the position is an admirable one, and was selected by the Company with that view. It cannot fail likewise to become in a very short time, a highly eligible one for the sale of foreign products, and for all mechanical branches of business.

Terms of Sale: One third, cash, one third in 12 months, and the other third in two years.

By order of the Committee.

May 15th, 1835.—19-1f.

Fayette County, &c.

PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, David T. Merrell, and made oath, that his son David J. Merrell when intoxicated and without any consideration got him to give him, the said David J. Merrell a bill of sale for one woman and five of her children—all the property of the said David T. Merrell. Given under my hand, this 13th day of May, 1835.

HAY SCALES.

THE subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced. H. M'GUIRE.
March 5, 1835—9-1f.

BLACKSMITHING & WAGON MAKING.

[ON Limestone St., NEXT ABOVE THE JAIL AND NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCH'S CHAIR FACTORY.] THE Subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in its various branches. All kinds of work in this line done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform them that he carries on the Wagon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West. THOS. BRADLEY.
Lexington, Jan. 24, 1835—3-1f.

CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is on the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. J. EDINGTON.
March 10, 1835—10-6m.

T. BANKIN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of COATS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

NEW LIVERY STABLE AND HORSES TO HIRE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Livery Stable formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Stubbins, on Main street, a short distance above Keiser's, (having undergone a thorough repair) and is well furnished with every description of provender. As the undersigned intends to devote his personal attention to the business, he confidently expects a liberal share of the public patronage.

Lexington, March 2, 1835—3-1f.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Law Department.

THE exercises in this department will again commence on the 1st May. Instead of four, the session will be six months. Students entering by 1st of June will have credit by the full course. The session will be computed in estimating the time necessary for graduation.

Lectures on the various branches of Common and Statute Law, by Professor May, and on the Laws of Nature and Nations, Civil Law, Constitutional Law and Equity, by Professor Robertson.
Lexington April 27, 1834—17-1st June.

Woodford County, set.

TRAKEN UP as a stray, by Joseph Rogers, living near the Kentucky river, at McCoun's ferry, A SORREL MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, snip on the nose, some saddle spots, right hind foot white. Appraised to \$50 before the undersigned Justice of the Peace for said county, this 2d day of Feb., 1835.
JAS. M'CONNELL, j p

SADDLERY & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of W. H. Eanes, and intend carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, at their stand on Main street, a few doors from the corner of Limestone street, and directly opposite to Daniel Brannan's Auction Room. Both of the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have been, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States. They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled in any part of America, and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work; which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with due dispatch.
BERNARD O. BUSBY,
ROBERT HUSTON.
Lex., March 4, 1835—9-3m.

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment,) and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Croft. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH & FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just imported. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon ware being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.
Dec. 29, 1834—51-1f

EARTHENWARE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EARTHENWARE, in Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue—Edged and Common Ware, now in store. Stock-keepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms. Housekeepers supplied as usual. JAMES & BROTHER.
Sept. 17—9-1f



ASSOCIATION RACES.

AT the meeting of the Kentucky Association for the improvement of the breed of horses, &c. commencing on the 20th May next, will come off the following Races:

FIRST DAY—A Sweepstake, for 3 year olds, 2 miles out—7 subscribers—\$200 all forfeit, B. P. Gigg, L. Richardson, Wm. Buford, Willa Wiley, J. K. Duke, G. Webb, J. K. Duke.

Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Sweepstake, from Bourbon county—\$100 entrance—mile heats—4 entries.

SECOND DAY—A Stallion Stake, for 3 year olds, \$100 en.—P. or P.—2 mile heats.

Wm. Buford, Dunganen, S. Davenport, Trumpton, J. Hutchcraft, Bertrand.

Third DAY—A Poststake, for 3 year olds, 3 miles out—3 subscribers—\$50 en. P. or P.—2 mile heats.

Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Poststake, for 3 year olds, 3 miles out—3 subscribers—\$50 en. P. or P.—2 mile heats.

Fourth DAY—A Sweepstake, for 4 year olds, 3 subscribers—\$200, P. or P.—2 mile heats.

Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Poststake, for a pair of Silver Pitchers worth \$300, 2 miles out—for 3 year olds—6 subscribers. G. N. Sanders, J. Erwin, J. Scott, Burbridge, E. Warfield, G. J. Fryer, JOHN WIRT, Secy.

March 18, 1836—12-1f

STAMBOUL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL FOAL-GETTER, HAVING his health perfectly, will stand this season in Lexington. The disease which occasionally his withdrawal from service last year, (the big head) has been arrested, and although that disease, even when perfectly cured, always leaves a horse stiff, the balance of his life-time, yet STAMBOUL is not so much affected by it, as is common.—The public are assured, that his health and his vigor are as good as they ever were.—Gentlemen who are acquainted with the disease, need nothing further, than to know what has been said in Bills. THE PROPRIETORS.

March 4, 1834—9-1f.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN NORTON, a large assortment of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Cold pressed Castor

and Sweet Oils, Spts. Turpentine, Nitric, Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids, Seales and Weights, Lamps, English Calomels, best Soc. Aloes, Pulp Scammony, Aloes and Gentian, African and Cayenne Pepper, American Oil, Smalt of all colors, Japan and Boot Varnish, &c. &c. comprising a general supply of every article in his line of business, all of which will be sold low, as usual, at his Drug and Chemical Store, South of the Court house, Main street Lexington Kentucky.

Dr. Pierson's Welch Tincture. For Rheumatism, both chronic and inflammatory, stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, &c. Do Cough Drops, for curing coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, &c.

German Eye-Water. A certain cure for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes. April 29, 1834—22-1f

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS. N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW. N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm. Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-1f

WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETS.

A SPLENDID Dinner Set just opened of White and Gold—the richest article in the State. White and Gold Band Plates—Cup Plates.

Just received and for sale by JAMES & BROTHER. Sept. 17—39-1f

COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE.

Main street, Lexington, opposite the Library.

GREEN L. PRYOR.

PROPRIETOR of the above REFLECTORY, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new arrangement of the entire Establishment, Room. Both of the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have been, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States. They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled in any part of America, and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work; which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with due dispatch.
BERNARD O. BUSBY,
ROBERT HUSTON.
Lex., March 4, 1835—9-3m.

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER, Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment,) and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Croft. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH & FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just imported. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon ware being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.
Dec. 29, 1834—51-1f

FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

WHITE & SHAW. HAVE now on hand at their Hat Shop near corner of Main and Main-cross streets, a splendid assortment of

Long and Short Napped Beaver Hats; Imitation, do. do. do. Celebrated Brush, do. do. do. Satin Beaver, do. do. do. Castor's and Rorom's do.

All of their own manufacture, which they will warrant equal to any imported from the East, or manufactured in the West, and will be sold on as accommodating terms.

N. B. Ladies' heavier hats made to order. Oct. 17, 1834—43-1f

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CABINET MANUFACTORY AND UPHOLSTERING WAREHOUSE.

MAIN-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, LEXINGTON.

J. J. SHERIDAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in the above stand, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture.

Of the most Fashionable kind—viz MAHOGANY PIER TABLES, with Marble Tops.

Mahogany Centre, Dining, Breakfast, and Card TABLES.

Mahogany Bedsteads, and Cherry HIGH and FANCY BEDSTEADS.

GRECIAN SOFAS—Easy and ROCKING CHAIRS.

Hair and Moss MATTRESSES, &c. &c. OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND POISHED.

FUNERALS furnished on the shortest notice N. B. One or Two APPRENTICES will be taken to the above business, if well recommended TO CABINET MAKERS AND OTHERS.

For SALE—a large stock of MAHOGANY VENEERS.

Also in his LUMBER YARD, in the rear of his house, Cherry Boards, Plank, Scantling, Clap Boards &c. &c.

Lexington, March 1st, 1834—8-1f.

Spring Importation!

J. T. FRAZER, Merchant Tailor, CONTINUES the business at the old and well known stand, No. 76 MAIN STREET, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Of the most fashionable shades and best quality. Also—an extensive variety of

Half-hose, Gloves, Collars, Stocks, Shirts and Shirts, Pongee, Italian, India Rubber, Silk, Lustrous and Linen Web & net Suspensers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, and every other article pertaining to

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL. All which he intends selling at the most reduced prices, for CASH. J. T. FRAZER. Lexington, April 19th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Drake and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given. J. T. FRAZER. April 3, 1834—15-1f

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE STORE.

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL.) JAMES & BROTHER offer for sale at their new Establishment, a splendid assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, consisting in part of

500 BOXES Cut, Pressed and Plain GLASS; viz: Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Bottles, Flasks, Apothecaries' Ware, &c. &c.

RICH CUT GLASS, newest style in sets, or by the single piece or dozens; viz: Tumblers, Bowls, Cellars, Pitchers, Wines Decanters, Lemonades, Custards, Jellies, Dishes, Champagne, &c.

CELTIC CHINA DINNER SETS, various and newest patterns. WHITE & GOLD BAND French China Dinner Sets; Barbeau do. do. Buff & gold do. English and French CHINA TEA SETS, Plain, Gold Band and Painted, of 32 to 84 pieces. White and Gold Band, China Plates, CUPS & SAUCERS, Cup Plates, Bowls, Sugars and Creams.

Plain, Gold Band and Flower PITCHERS, Stone China, do. French China Ink-Stands, Toys, Vases, March Pots Toilette Bottles, Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c. with a large assortment of Common, Persian, and Liverpool WARES of every description.

ALSO—ASTRAL LAMPS Plain Ground and Glass Shades; Mantel Lamps; Rich Cut Glass Drops and Shades; Passage do. and a variety of Hanging Lamps, Rich Plated Castors, Common do.; Candlesticks, Branches, Snuffers, and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Consters, &c. Japanned Waiters, and Tea Trays, &c. &c. &c. Lex., Dec. 23d, 1834.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

Opposite the Masonic Hall, Main-Street. J. J. SHERIDAN, HAS now on hand, a large stock of fresh family GROCERIES, which he will sell low for cash.

Prime light Sugar, 8-9-10-11 lbs. for \$1, cheaper by the Barrel; Single & Double refined Loaf 18 1/2 to 20, Crushed Havana Sugar, 7 lbs. for \$1.

Best Bunch Raisins, Almonds, figs, 5 lbs. \$1. Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Alspice; 5 lbs. \$1. Fresh Mackerel, No. 1-2-3.

Fine Table Salt in Loaves, Boxes, or by the pound Cincinnati Starch, 124 cents per lb. Molasses 50 cents per gallon.

Refined sugar house Molasses, 75 cts. per gallon, Best French Brandy \$2 per gal. 25 cents a pint, and very good Brandy at \$1 50 gal. Old monongahela Whiskey by the barrel; or, 18 1/2 cents per quart.

Sweet Oil 37 1/2 cts. per bottle, and all other articles in the Grocery line, equally low.

DRY GOODS.

Among which are Corded Coats at \$1, Green gause Veils from 75 cts. to \$1, White Cotton Stockings at 25 and 31 1/2 and fine at 37 1/2. Children's dress Caps from \$1 to \$1 25; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

SELLING OFF AT COST. A large assortment of Room Paper, some as low as 31 1/2 and 37 1/2 cts. a Bolt; Fire Screens and Borders. Also, will be sold at Cost, his stock of

Queensware and Glassware, Consisting in part of elegant rich cut Gothic and Fluted Decanters, Tumblers and Wines to match; Also Tea Sets, Dinner and Chamber Sets, with Plates, Cups, Saucers, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Lex. June 18, 1834—24-1y

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main-cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—and a house and lot on Limestone street near the jail. Those disposed to purchase will enquire of Maj. Tilford, Mr. Richard Higgins, or Mr. M. T. Scott, who are authorized to negotiate the sale. J. A. HAGGIN.

Sept. 10, 1834—44-1f

CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country. THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postelwhite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES. N. B. The person to whom I lent some of the three years since, the first volume of the "Hand maid to the Arts" will please return it. J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834—17-1f

DR. SAM'L C. TROTTER.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. His office is on the north east side of the Court house, in the house recently occupied as a Law office by K. H. Chinn, Esq., where he may be always found ready to attend to calls, day or night.
March 25—12-1f

NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged. THOS. C. OREAR.
Jan. 6—1-1f

CASH FOR WHEAT.

ALLUVION STEAM MILL. WATER STREET. EXTRA Superior Fine, Common, Dyspepsia, and Rye FLOUR. Corn meal, Hominy, Chop, Shorts, and Bran.

The Mill Establishment having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles warranted good, or taken back, will be kept constantly on hand, and sent around the city, in the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited. Lex. Feb. 4—5-1f

MORRISON & BRADLEY. HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT, who will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the store lately occupied by them, and whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances.

In relinquishing the Merchandise for their business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.

R. MORRISON, L. J. BRADLEY. IT will be seen by the above advertisement of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that they are their successors in Business, under the firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house; and we invite the former patrons and all others, to call.

GABRIEL I. MORTON, THOMAS J. ILES, SAMUEL M. WRIGHT. Lex. March 5, 1834—9-1f

DENTISTRY.

JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, second house from the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is required he will attend on Ladies at their residence who may desire his service. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, upon approved scientific principles.
Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833—50-1f

NOTICE. INASMUCH as the Law of this City binds all and every one who use SCALES, STEEL YARDS or MEASURES, in the City, to have them adjusted once a year, and having been appointed for that purpose, I therefore give notice to every one who is concerned, to bring them forward, and not lay themselves liable to a fine by the neglect of that duty. MINAS HEARNE, Main cross street, near 1st Presbyterian Church Lexington, April 18, 1835—16-4wh.

JOHN RANDOLPH, BY OLD POTOMAC, NOW send to no horse in the Western Country, and one of the best sons of that unequalled horse old Potomac; his dam was by Blackburn's Whip.

JOHN RANDOLPH is a beautiful mahogany bay, near 16 hands high; he will stand the present season at my Farm, 5 miles south of Lexington, between the Tates' creek and Hickman roads, and will be let to mares at \$5 to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance to be paid by the 25th December next. If the ownership of the mare is changed the insurance money is forfeited. The season has commenced and will end 10th July. Farmers who are acquainted with the Southern market, must know from this horse's superior color and form, that he is better calculated to breed from for that market than any other horse.

It is well known that Randolph has, from mares who never paced any, produced some of the best pacers in the country, and no doubt if gentlemen would breed their pacing mares to him, he would breed as much pacing stock as any horse. ALEX. H. ATCHISON.
April 1st, 1835—16-3w

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, until Saturday, May the 16th, 1835, to GRADE, MACADAMISE, CURB and PAVE the following streets and alleys in the City, viz:

SHORT STREET, between Mulberry street and its northwestern termination. MECHANICS' ALLEY. SECOND STREET, between Main-cross st. and Georgetown road.

SECOND STREET, between Main-cross and Mulberry streets. MAIN-CROSS, between Water and Maxwell streets.

UPPER, between Short and Second streets—[sidewalks only.] MARKET, between 2d and 3d streets. CHURCH ALLEY, between Mulberry and Upper streets.

MILL, between 2d and 3d streets. WATER, between Mulberry and Main-cross streets. MAIN-CROSS, between Short and 2d streets—[sidewalks only.] HIGH, between Mulberry and Upper streets. HIGH, between Mulberry and Rose or Vanpelit streets.

MAIN, between Walnut street, and the line between Samuel Redd and the heirs of Robert Megowan, dec'd.

A CHART exhibiting the grade of each of the streets, with a detail of the manner in which the work is to be executed, can be seen upon application at the office of the Clerk of the City, who will also make known the terms of payment. The proposals must contain the names of such person or persons as the contractors proposing for the work will offer as security for their faithful performance. Individual lot holders whose lots front on any of the streets or alleys aforesaid, required to be graded and paved, who prefer making their own contracts, will make it known to the Mayor and Council, on or before the 12th day of May next, in order to be informed of the manner in which the work is required to be done, and that their contracts may be incorporated in the general plan, that the work may progress at the same time, and be done in uniformity.

J. E. DAVIS, Mayor. W. POINDEXTER, J. HAMILTON, J. O. LAYTON, J. O. HARRISON, Committee of the Council. Lexington, April 2d, 1835—16-1d

CONSTITUTION WATER.

A CURE FOR THE STRANGUARY, GRAVEL & STONE.

THERE are perhaps no diseases so afflicting to the patient, or so perplexing to the Physician as affections of the urinary organs. In many cases, after years of misery and pain, the only alternative is a severe and dangerous operation, in which the chances of failure sometimes more than counterbalance the chances of success; any remedy, therefore, which promises in all cases material relief, and in most perfect cure—having also respectable vouchers for its efficacy, is worthy of attention and trial. Such a remedy is offered to the public in the celebrated CONSTITUTION WATER, which, having been in use in England, has afforded to the prior the daily evidence of its successfully effecting all the purposes for which it is intended, and of possessing properties which render it invaluable in all cases of urinary disease.—Also a very general assortment of Medicines, Paints, Glassware and Instruments, &c. for sale at his Drug & Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper Streets next to the Court House.

JOHN NORTON, Drugt. Lexington, June 27, 1834—25-1f

LA FAYETTE COFFEE HOUSE, Corner of Main and Limestone Streets, lately occupied as a Dwelling House, by RICHARD CURT, Esq.

Conducted by JOHN CANDY, late Proprietor of the COFFEE HOUSE opposite the Stage Office, on Limestone Street.

THIS establishment has been fitted up in a superior style, and for real comfort not to be surpassed, (in the city,) where refreshments of every description, including every delicacy the season or market affords, can be had at the shortest possible notice. BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and SUPPERS prepared in a style equal to any establishment in the city, and parties (for refreshments only) accommodated with private rooms.

TEA, COFFEE and SOUP, at all hours; CIGARS, of the choicest kinds; a regular supply of OYSTERS, Wholesale and Retail; CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, PORT, MADERIA, CLARET and other Wines, COGNAC BRANDY, RUM, GIN, Irish WHISKEY and every other description of Spirituous Liqu